



THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

R. MEACHAM, Editor.

PRESCOTT, AUGUST 31, 1867.

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR ARIZONA?"

Under the above heading the *Alta California* of the 15th inst. has a long and well-considered editorial upon the condition of affairs in this Territory. The writer evidently means to be impartial and reasonable, and has taken some pains to inform himself upon the number of troops here, and the kind of warfare needed to overcome the Apache.

He admits the people here have much to complain of, but says the thought of abandoning the country should not be entertained, counsels patience, and cites the Florida war as occupying many years. Now patience is a quality of which our people are possessed to a wonderful degree. There are more jobs here than in any country in which it has been our lot to reside. They are not impatient for the conclusion of the Indian war, or foolish enough to think that it can be completed in a day, but they are somewhat impatient that it is not properly begun, and that there is no encouraging prospect ahead so long as Indian affairs here are so grossly misunderstood at the East, and at San Francisco.

The *Alta* writer makes some good suggestions about the way to fight the Apache with success, but he is grossly in error when he intimates that we have commanders here who are afraid to get into the mountains with their operations, "but are content to play havoc with the vagabonds along the rivers, and fanning up rows with the Indian superintendents." We know of no such commanders, and the story is evidently based upon the false reports circulated in San Francisco regarding Gen. Gregg's movements west of Prescott. The reputation of that officer's general orders defining hostile Indians, has made it appear that he had been moving against friendly Indians, or "the vagabonds along the rivers," when nothing of the kind is true.

Gen. Gregg declared the Wallapais and certain Indians between here and the Colorado, not those living on that river, as unfriendly, and that he was fully warranted in doing so abundantly shown by their depredations both before and since that declaration.

In the Sacramento mining district, in the foul murder of Mr. Stimpson and his companions, they have exhibited anything but a desire for peace, and it is the height of folly to say that they are, or have been, less hostile than the simon pure Apache.

The writer goes on to propose the establishment of posts in the Apache country, and fighting the Apache with his own system of warfare, which is all very well, but so long as the power of controlling all the details of movements here rests with an officer in San Francisco, however well disposed that officer may be, but little in the way of positive success can be looked for. Our commanders must have the power to establish or to abandon posts, to consolidate or to scatter their troops, on the spur of the moment, without delaying to advise with any one, make such movements, whatever their character, as are best calculated to punish our red and wily foe, who is as alert as a jack-rabbit, and as stealthy as a wolf, changing position constantly.

If we cannot have more men, then let our commanders have full power over those they have. Let all the movements be directed here, upon the ground, according to the necessity of the hour, and where there can be no mistake in knowing who are the hostile Indians and whom to punish. There can be no doubt that, "with proper handling," the force already in the country can do a great deal, but "proper handling" cannot be directed from San Francisco, where the attitude of the Indians and the measures called for by the same, cannot possibly be known in time for effective action. Let there be a reform in the matter, and even without an increase of troops, although much needed, our word for it, there will speedily be a great improvement in our Indian war, and the people will not longer be discouraged from their labors.

IMPEACH THE INDIANS.

The Salt Lake *Pedette* calls on Mr. Ashley to "impeach" the Indians, and we submit that the business is worthy the immediate attention of Mr. Ashley. He is chairman of the committee on Territories, in the House of Representatives, and to him we may properly look for aid in our Indian troubles. He has given a great amount of time to an attempt to impeach the President, in which he is likely to have his labor for his pains. Now that his hand is in let him impeach the Indians, particularly the Apaches. They have far more to answer for than Andrew Johnson has, and it will not be difficult to make out a clear case against them. Any amount of witnesses will be forthcoming at the call of Congress, and if the impeachment committee will visit the Territories, the graves of murdered men, women and children, the ashes of cabins, the remnants of crops, the scars of surviving pioneers, will afford them a mass of testimony against the savages, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that how to protect the frontier settlers from the ruthless barbarian is a question of far more consequence to the country than how to impeach the President.

HUMBLED.

The commissioners appointed some months since to inquire generally into the cause of the Indian difficulties on the plains, and to suggest steps for their suppression, have made their report, and we find a synopsis of it in our late eastern exchanges. Gen. Sanford, one of the commissioners, says:

"To secure peace it is necessary for the Government to abstain from aggressive war. It is believed the history of the Indian war furnishes no instance where Indians have asked for mercy, or even for a cessation of hostilities. He recommends that all troops in the Indian country be employed in garrisoning military posts, protecting weak points on railroads and railroad lines, and the navigation and travel across the plains and in pursuing and, if possible, punishing the small thieving parties of Indians that come upon lines of travel. Commissioners should be sent to the Indians and friendly relations restored. It is believed sound policy would demand this course. To jeopard and sacrifice the lives of large numbers of our own people for the purpose of carrying on fruitless war against a few Indians, who can readily be kept at peace, is deemed unwise."

General Sanborn, in view of the facts narrated, recommends, first, that general war cease; second, that final and permanent homes be provided for the Indians; third, that a tribunal be established before which Indian wrongs may be redressed; and fourth, that the Indian Bureau be organized into a department, with full authority to control and manage all the Indian country.

The other commissioners report in a similar strain, and the commissioner of Indian affairs accepts their conclusions as very sound and satisfactory, and concludes a report to Congress by saying:

"The Indians can be saved from extinction only by consolidating them and setting apart a territory for their exclusive occupation. The total cost of the Indian Bureau in its intended field of operations, including all its expenditures, does not exceed \$3,000,000 per annum."

Evidently, all the commissioners have been most egregiously humbugged, and entertain no correct idea of the Indian character. What could be more absurd to men who have lived upon the frontier, and dealt with the redskins, than the notion of General Sanborn, (whoever he may be) that in order to secure peace it is necessary for the Government to abstain from aggressive war? Of what avail can it be to punish small thieving bands when whole tribes are responsible for their depredations and in league with them? The commissioner of Indian affairs seems eager to save the Indians from extinction. What makes him so sensitive upon this point? We doubt very much if the tax-paying American people, especially those who know the Indians in their true light, wish to save them from extinction at any price, much less three millions per annum, which the commissioner seems to think a modest sum.

We are not of those who would kill every Indian on sight, be he friendly or unfriendly, but we look upon all this apprehension of war with the barbarians who would impede the progress of civilization as exceedingly silly and preposterous. The giving of blankets and beads has proven a sad farce, and it is surprising that sane men wish to continue the practice. It should be made known to Congress that, however well meant the reports of these commissioners, they display a glaring ignorance of the Indian nature, and are utterly unworthy of consideration. So long as Congress is humbugged into accepting and favoring such views, so long will life and travel upon the plains be wholly insecure, so long will the great American people be at the mercy of a few thousands of treacherous and worthless red devils, whom powder and shot are the only arguments calculated to control. Let them know that the whites are most powerful and soon all will be well. Let them continue to believe that we deem it necessary to propitiate them by annual offerings, and that we fear an aggressive war, and they will take our scalps at will for years to come.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

Our community was shocked a few days since to learn that Mr. James H. Stimpson of Baltimore, and three other members of the Willing party, which left here on the 14th inst. had been ruthlessly murdered by Wallapais Indians, in the Sacramento mining district, near Hardyville.

It appears that when the party arrived at Beale Spring, some thirty miles east of the Colorado, Mr. Stimpson and eight others, left the road to visit the Sacramento district, while Dr. Willing and two others, went directly on to Hardyville. On the morning of the 20th, Mr. Stimpson and his companions were attacked by a large band of Wallapais, and at the first fire Mr. Stimpson, Edward Yonker and Frank Mesner, were killed. H. H. Altman had his horse shot under him, was supposed to be wounded. He followed the retreating party for a mile or two, and then fell back, and is supposed to have been taken by the Indians. Mr. Hyde, whose horse was also shot, made his escape by taking the fleeing mule belonging to Mr. Mesner, who had just fallen.

The savages secured six fine animals, five guns, three revolvers and considerable ammunition. They were probably of Cherokean famous band.

As soon as the particulars of the attack were made known to Col. Price, commanding at Mohave, he sent out twenty men to recover the bodies. We hear that they were found, and that of Mr. Stimpson taken East. Mr. Stimpson was a prominent business man of Baltimore—a man of family, and a gentleman everywhere esteemed. Although here but a few days he impressed all with his good judgment, pleasing manners and intelligent interest in the country. His cruel death will not only be greatly mourned at the East, but it cannot fail to give fresh proof of the necessity of the most vigorous prosecution of the war against the hostile Indians who curse the

Territory, and especially against those between here and the Colorado, who evidently mean anything but peace. The men who were killed with Mr. Stimpson were employed by him at Los Angeles for the expedition to the Territory—Yonker, as teamster, and Mesner and Altman as cooks.

C. A. Luke, of Hardyville, was with the party when attacked, and having been charged with improper conduct, he requests the publication of the annexed certificate, which would seem to entirely exonerate him:

HARDYVILLE, August 24, 1867.
Whereas certain men have represented to Col. Price, and some of the citizens, that the late attack of the Indians in the Sacramento district, (on the 20th inst.) was due to the carelessness of Mr. C. A. Luke, and further represented that, during the attack, Mr. Luke acted cowardly and unbecomingly as a man.

Now, we, the undersigned, do hereby declare and make known to all whom this may concern, that we saw no cause to attribute any blame to Mr. Luke, and that we hereby tender our thanks to him for the information given us of some of our party on foot, behind, for whom we halted until we were all together. We do wholly exonerate him from all calumnious charges.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
S. S. MILLING,
FRED. E. HYDE.

I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original statement signed by the above named parties.

A. E. DAVIS.

THE SOUTHERN ARIZONIAN is now the name of the Tucson paper, which will soon be enlarged to twice its present size. We take the following from the last number received, Aug. 18th:

Corn is looking very fine in this vicinity and gives evidence that our industrious farmers will reap a bountiful harvest.

It is said that the adjoining State of Sonora has a population of seven or eight million for each man. What a fearful responsibility rests upon the male portion of that State.

Our fellow townsman P. M. Holmes, Esq., returned from a three months absence to San Francisco, by last mail, looking much improved by the trip.

A row occurred on Friday, between T. W. Rusk, our worthy hotel keeper, and Milton Ward—commanding in a little round in Rusk's own bar room, in which he came out second best. Not well satisfied Rusk procured a pistol and advanced upon Ward's position. Ward not being armed fell back to Wise and Wheat's saloon and secured a pistol, when the engagement became general, until Ward's pistol refusing to revolve, he effected a further retreat to the saloon of Goodwin & Sanders. Rusk following up in order of battle, until he was finally stopped and his pistol taken from him by one of our peaceable citizens. Results—Ward is wounded slightly in the left breast, and a severe wound in the hand. Both parties were arrested.

By a private letter from Tubac, of the 11th inst.—shown us by a friend—we learn that the Apaches have been around that place, taking from Col. C. W. Lewis some ten head of horses and mules and all the stock from Chambers' ranch. There were about thirty Indians. At the time of writing the letter, a detachment of United States soldiers were out in pursuit, but we have since learned that they returned without overtaking the Indians.

Our mail carrier from Apache Pass, informs us that the Camp Goodwin expressman reports having seen, on his last trip, where the Indians had crossed the trail, about twenty-five miles north of Camp Bowie, a herd of horses, mules and cattle answering the description of those taken from Tubac. They were going towards the Gila.

SAN BERNARDINO.—We have the *Guardian* of the 17th. On Wednesday morning the 14th at 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the roof of a building in the rear of Caro and Fisher's stores in that town:

From the place of beginning, the fire spread out east and west, destroying Caro's store, containing a large stock of general merchandise; Fleisher, dry goods and clothing, &c.; Willis & Emich, tin and stove warehouse; easterly it extended to L. H. Levy & Co.'s general merchandise, whose loss is very heavy; a large quantity of liquor was stored in the cellar, which burst and sent up a bright, fierce flame; then Wolff & Polkes' building took fire, but the greater part of the stock had been removed by the time the flames communicated with the premises. This comprised the whole block, and the fire exhausted itself, nothing more being left to consume. With the exception of Willis & Emich, all the parties were insured, more or less, in proportion to stock; the buildings were also insured. Three of the buildings belonged to Mr. Jackson, and were insured for \$9,000; two belonged to Mr. Waters, which were insured for \$3,000.

The following estimate approximates the losses by the fire:

Wolff & Polks, say	\$5,000
L. H. Levy & Co.	14,000
L. Caro,	10,000
W. Fleisher,	5,000
Willis & Emich,	3,000
L. Jackson, three buildings	15,000
J. W. Waters, two buildings	5,000
Total	\$57,000

This amount is covered, to the extent probably, of two-thirds, by insurance, except Willis & Emich, who lost their entire stock, machines and tools, and had no insurance.

ANOTHER WATERSPOUT.—The desert just now has changed its character, and become a sea, owing to the overflow from the river and gulf. Besides this, however, this week a waterspout fell near the Fort Yuma road, washing it away, and so saturating the entire country, that the stages moved down, and could with difficulty be got along.

The Fort Yuma stage was delayed in its arrival this week, owing to high water in New River, the ferries having been washed away. An extra stage went out with the passengers on Monday evening, but met the incoming stage about five or six miles from town. They returned, and having recruited, started out for their destination about 12 o'clock at night.

The display of fruit in front of C. Sruh's fancy and stationery store is most tempting, and one cannot pass it without investing in the luscious peaches.

The thermometer yesterday indicated 108 degrees in the shade, and a cool place at that.

35th PARALLEL RAILROAD.—It is said that the legal troubles of the company proposing to build this road, with the state of Missouri will not delay the prosecution of the work.

COLORADO RIVER NEWS.

The steamer *Green Nevada*, sent around to Fort Yuma with Government supplies to take the place of those destroyed by the burning of the buildings at the fort, got ashore at the mouth of the river, and at last accounts, from Yuma, remained there, although it is reported in the latest San Francisco papers that she was off. The captain is blamed for neglecting to take a pilot. One could have been had for \$25, or thereabouts, and all risk avoided. The supplies were taken from the steamer, while she was aground, by the river boat.

Geo. A. Johnson & Co. now have an office at 610 Front street, San Francisco, and dispatch their own vessels from that city to the mouth of the Colorado. John B. Dow is the agent in charge.

It is reported that Col. M. D. Dobbins, formerly of Prescott, and member of the last Legislature from Yuma county, was lately killed at La Paz by a deserter whom, as sheriff, he was trying to arrest. We cannot trace the report to any reliable source and hope it is untrue.

EDITOR MINER.—In your issue of the 10th inst. I notice a paragraph stating that I have been appointed Post Master of this place. That I am now District Attorney, Assessor of Internal Revenue and Post Master. This is rather more glory than I can stand. I am not gratified yet, and beg leave to correct your error. That I am Dist. Attorney is true, an assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue; received a short time since, the appointment of P. M. of this place—wholly unexpected, when asked by Mr. Truman, through Dr. Campbell, last spring, if I would accept the same, I positively declared I would not. I have declined to accept the appointment—hence I am not P. M.

Yours Truly,

A. E. DAVIS, Hardyville.

NEW MEXICO.—The contest for Delegate increases in interest. Clever and Chavez have met upon the stump, and are speaking most of the time. From present appearances Clever will be elected by a large majority.

POINTED.—At a fancy dress ball in Paris recently a lady was seen in a very low-bodied dress, while floating and waving an abundance of green gauze. She was politely asked by a gentleman what she personated. "The sea, Monsieur." "At low tide, then, madame." The lady blushed and the gentleman smiled.

BENICIA, CAL., has lost some forty buildings, in the business part of the town by fire, including the telegraph and post office.

PETRIFFICATION IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A month or two ago, we stated (says the *San Jose Patriot*) that the petrified bones of a whale were lying on the mountain top, east of San Jose. We were shown to day a portion of the vertebra, or spinal column, of a whale in a petrified state, which was found on the highest point of the Santa Cruz range, which is west of this valley.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.—The *Chicago Times* suggests good naturedly, that the best way to get the foul water out of Chicago river would be to engage Horace Greely to bail it out.

By the opening of the Pacific railroad to Julesburg, there are but 190 miles of staging to Denver.

The ex-rebel General Hindman, of Arkansas, is actively urging acquiescence in the Military Reconstruction acts.

A BRANCH of the Order of Redemptionists, more properly known as the Order of the Congregation of the Most Sacred Redeemer, has been established at St. Louis. The Order is for the saving of souls abandoned to their fate by an indifferent and uncharitable world, and was first established by the Catholic Church in 1732.

CONGRESS.—Congress adjourned on the 20th of July to the 21st of November, after having passed an additional reconstruction bill over the veto of the President; authorized the appointing of three special agents to confer with the hostile Indians in regard to peace and locating on permanent reservations; and the raising of several regiments of volunteers for Indian warfare, but none for Arizona that we can learn.

CHAS. H. POMEROY, brother of Lieutenant Edgar Pomero, formerly of the California Volunteers, stationed at Fort Whipple, lately died at San Jose, California. He held the responsible office of Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, although but 23 years of age. He is spoken of in high terms and his untimely death is greatly deplored.

SAVING THE BRITISH LION.—The English Government is just now in a singular dilemma. Indeed, were the issues involved less serious, the situation would be absurd and amusing. The King of Abyssinia sent, some time since, to demand the hand of the widow Queen of Great Britain, and finding her Majesty insensible of the honor of his noble alliance, the offended monarch seized and incarcerated her Consul and several other of her subjects then sojourning in his country.

Of course the English Government made every effort to succor their distressed countrymen. They tried correspondence, but the King of Abyssinia maintained a contemptuous silence. They sent bribes, they threatened, cajoled, even entreated—but all equally in vain. The dusky monarch, secure in his African fastnesses, had persistently preserved his despotic attitude of ignoring every species of communication. The question, what else was to be done, came up recently in the House of Lords, and Earl Derby was compelled to confess that the Government was baffled, and at a loss how to proceed.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

On the 28th we received the *Alta* of the 15th. The news by telegraph is somewhat exciting:

The President sent a communication, August 12th, to Mr. Stanton, suspending him from office, with instructions to him to transfer all books, records, etc., in his custody to General Grant, who has been empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Shortly after noon Stanton sent a reply to the President denying that the Executive has any right to suspend him from office without the consent of the Senate, and without legal cause; however, as the General commanding the armies has notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, Stanton concluded by saying that no alternative was left him but to submit to superior force. Grant, therefore, assumed charge of the War Department, and appeared at the Cabinet meeting to day for the purpose of considering certain matters connected with Alaska.

It is reported that Judge Holt will soon be removed from the discharge of his functions as Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice.

Roussau sailed, August 21st, for San Francisco, whence he will take a war vessel to Sitka. Roussau will afterwards return to Portland, Oregon, the headquarters of his department.

Gen. Schofield has issued orders at Richmond that the military commanders are to be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, when not in conflict with the United States laws—except in extreme cases.

Gen. Grant, in accepting the war portfolio, compliments his predecessor, Stanton, for his firmness and patriotism.

The *New York Tribune* says Seward and Randall will sever their connection with the Administration, as both are disgusted with the President. It is expected Seward will soon resign, and the *Herald* thinks the President desires to get rid of his entire Cabinet, and form a new one.

On the 11th Judge Holt and Gen. Sheridan are soon to be decapitated.

The *Times* special says the Secretary of War will be Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts. Sheridan complains bitterly of the conduct of Roussau while in New Orleans.

The Post Master General has directed the Postmaster at San Francisco to forward the mails to Sitka, Alaska, at the rate of \$50 per round trip.

Maximilian's body has been delivered to the Prussian Ambassador.

The Jury in the Surratt case have been discharged. They could not agree. The jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Surratt is much depressed at the result. The next term of the Court commences in December.

Santa Anna has been brought to Vera Cruz to be tried for conspiracy against the Liberal Government. Ten thousand dollars has been offered for the arrest of Marquez.

The diplomatic corps are expected to leave Mexico in a body. Everything is quiet at the capital, and order is being rapidly restored by the energetic measures of the Government.

Garibaldi has concluded, considering all the circumstances, to abandon the movement against Rome.

Abney Folson, conspicuous in anti-slavery meetings, is dead.

The Democratic majority in Kentucky is from 45,000 to 60,000, with seven-eighths of the Legislature.

Massachusetts' contribution to the Southern Relief Fund is \$19,053.

The cotton crop of Texas is estimated at 180,000 to 210,000 bales.

One hundred and ten Californians are stopping at the Grand Hotel, Paris.

HEAD QUARTERS, District of Prescott, Camp Whipple, A. T., August 26, 1867.

(CIRCULAR No. 2.)

An extensive system of fraud against the Government, on the part of certain citizens, in concert with the soldiers and employees of the Government, having been brought to the notice of the district commander, it is announced, for the information of all concerned, that, hereafter, the most rigid prosecution of all parties implicated in these disreputable and disgraceful transactions, which not only defraud the Government of the supplies provided at heavy cost, but the dependent animal of its proper food, and thus interfering most seriously with the effectiveness of the troops stationed in this district for the protection of its various industrial interests, will be investigated and prosecuted to final conviction and judgment.

The district commander earnestly hopes that all well-disposed citizens will co-operate with him in his efforts to break up this pernicious system, so injurious to the best interests of the service and the welfare of all the inhabitants residing within its limits, by constituting themselves guardians of the public interest, and themselves, taking action before the civil authorities against the guilty parties, or by lodging with the proper officers of the Government such information as may bring them to justice.

There are, perhaps, very few citizens who comprehend the extent of the injury to this criminal practice, and how it operates against all the interests of the district. The cavalry horses returning low in flesh and exhausted from continued and severe operations in the field, forage is issued fixed by law, in order that, as soon as possible, they may be in readiness for any exigency which may arise, but instead of being fed to animals it is sold to citizens, and the commanding officer of the district, presuming that the animals are in good condition, directs movements which require hard labor, and necessitates the subsisting of the horses on what the country affords, which, if this assumption was correct—that they had received the forage—they could readily do; but experience has demonstrated, much to his annoyance and chagrin, that, after a rapid march of fifteen or twenty miles over rough hills, that the animals are exhausted and the pursuit of the enemy has to be abandoned.

All this is due, entirely, to the inducements held out by thoughtless or evil-disposed citizens who prefer a slight temporary advantage to their personal business to the great and permanent interests of the entire community and the country.

By order of Rev. Brig. Gen. Gregg.

Charles Hobart, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 8th Cavalry, A. A. G.

Dr. WM. OSBORN, an old resident of Los Angeles, is dead. He came to California with Stevenson's regiment, and was once postmaster at Los Angeles. He was a man of some scientific attainments and passionately fond of a garden. Some of the best fruits and flowers grown in Los Angeles county were introduced by him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prescott Post-Office,
Aug. 31, 1867.
REGULATIONS.—On and after date, the day and Sunday mornings at 9 o'clock, and on Tuesday on Monday mornings, at same hour. Separate boxes are kept at the Office, for mail matter for Skunk Valley—Kirkland Creek—Cotton River—Bull Run—Big Bend—Lyns Creek—Walnut Grove—Quartz Mountain—New Mill—Umpqua. Residents only, of those localities, are expected to apply for letters or papers.
R. MEACHAM, P. M.

WANTED.—A sober, reliable, steady and industrious MAN, with a practical knowledge of all duties connected with FARMING and Gardening. A man with a family preferred. Take charge of a Ranch in the vicinity of Prescott, for 3000 acres. Any person possessing the above qualifications will find it to his advantage to apply at the store of Messrs. Bowers, Brothers & Co.

Stencil Plates,
MARK your Clothing, Books, Cards, Envelopes, &c., with Stencil Plates, made to order by
SAMUEL H. HOOPER,
At the Miner Office,
August, 1867.

PIONEER NOTICE.
Persons allowed the privilege of using the papers and magazines of the Pioneer and Historical Society, are requested not to tear strips from the margins, the papers, or in any manner mutilate them. The man that "borrows" Six Nails has a very bad example. Harper's Magazine, July, 1867, has very mysteriously disappeared. Don't destroy it, but please return it.
G. W. BARNARD, Librarian.
Prescott, Aug. 24, 1867.

CAMPBELL & BUTLER,
West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Ariz.
GENERAL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.
TOBACCO & CIGARS.
And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.
FOR CASH ONLY.
JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUTLER.
Prescott, June 1, 1866.

E. DARLING,
Pioneer
DRUG STORE,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

FEED AND STABLE
GOODWIN-ST. OPPOSITE PLAZA
PRESCOTT.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand the best quality, and at the LOWEST PRICES, VETERINARY—Diseases of wounds, and all ailments skillfully treated.
J. D. MONTGOMERY.
Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867.

Quartz Mountain
SAW MILL.
The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have received facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, mill and mining. Having become satisfied that the credit system as now practiced here, was entirely unsatisfactory, we have now secured fixed prices of lumber at the mill as follows:
For good merchantable lumber, \$10 per Second quality, \$20 per M.
Clear lumber, \$100 per M.
Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

SELLING OFF
TO
CLOSE UP BUSINESS.
The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.
WM. H. HARRIS.
Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—James W. Fabian, a blacksmith by trade, who worked a short time at Fort Yuma or Arizona City, having died suddenly at his hotel, on the 2d inst., while en route from Fort Yuma to Los Angeles, hereby gives notice that the sum of \$50 in greenbacks, \$25 in gold, is in my possession, after deducting the funeral expenses. Any person having upon said sum, upon legal and proper proof, same will be paid by the undersigned.
AUGUST STABLE.
San Bernardino, June 7, 1867.

HAZARD'S GUNPOWDER
Mining and Blasting Powder, \$3 per Keg
SPORTING POWDER
AT REDUCED PRICES ALSO
THE Hazard Powder Company's Powder has no superior.—For sale by
EDWARD H. PARKER,
224 California Street—San Francisco
Agent for the Pacific Coast
Aug., 1867.